

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.

with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE BARON.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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 DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
 FOR 1906.

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Small ... 6.00

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [1271]

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WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1901. [147]

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HONGKONG, 23rd April, 1906. [33]

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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1906. [134]

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Hongkong, 27th May, 1906. [149]

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Hongkong, 27th May, 1906. [149]



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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, unless for publication, and as evidence of good faith, on the side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication, after which time the supply is limited. Only supplies can be had.

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BIRTH.

On April 29th, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. N. ZIMMERMAN, of 800, aged 30.

DEATH.

On May 8th, at Shanghai, WALTER GORDON STRONG, aged 27 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 15TH, 1906.

It is very difficult for those who are on or near the spot, so to speak, to avoid a habit of scepticism where Chinese reforms are concerned. This is not due, we honestly believe, so much to racial prejudice or foreign arrogance, for indeed the observant foreigners have long ago acquired an enduring respect for the enlightened Chinaman who is really in earnest in his patriotism. It has been caused rather by a long series of disappointments, in which the better class Chinese must also have shared. Thus while our brethren in Europe appear to have been cock-a-hoop over the visit of the Chinese Commissioners, and to have been regarding their mission of enquiry as a sure promise of splendid performances to come, we in the East have failed to work up any such enthusiasm. We remember the bomb incidents before the departure, the reluctance of the members to set forth, and the sending back en route of one member "to save expense". After all, the Commissioners are in no better case or more promising position than the man who goes to seek advice. Good advice is always forthcoming, but it is not always followed. We may be pardoned for thinking that the wonders of Europe brought to China's very doors having had so small an influence, the wonders she has sent to see can do little more. Still, there is no gainsaying that this departure was on the face of it a good sign; and it would be scepticism run mad to forget that reform must come, and that the times appear to be ripening for them. We can but hope that

the foreigners will not have to endure another cycle of the old-fashioned Cathay. One of the subjects which appears to have greatly interested the Commissioners—we hope more than armaments—was education. Cynics will undoubtedly say that the present juncture is an unfortunate one for such a study in Great Britain, which is so notoriously disturbed by educational experiments of sorts. Yet if the Chinese notice how injurious it is to have one subject entangled with another, no harm can result. In China during the last two years there has been a spasmodic sort of attempt made to reform educational methods. The old-fashioned

examinations have gone, and teachers of all sorts and conditions have been enlisted. People in Europe, however, are likely to be misled in this matter also, if they have nothing to go by but such communications as the following, from the *Morning Post*:

"Except for a few instances of disorder all over the country temples have been turned into schools with surprising alacrity, often with malicious glee. Superstitious emblems have been torn down and idols destroyed. At Canton, for instance, an image of the patron god of the old learning was burned before a large crowd." Even the old scholars, the "liberators", the strongest conservative force in China, have caught the infection, and students of 30 and 40 years of age are found patiently starting their education again. The new schools are eagerly attended, and everywhere there is a demand for more school and for teachers with Western knowledge. Chinese gentry are forming societies to secure capable instructors, students being sent to Japan at their family's expense; girls' schools are being started by private enterprise, and there are 150 girls studying in Tokyo. There is a dangerous tendency in China at present to rush education, and much of the teaching is of the poorest quality, but the desire to learn is very impressive."

That is not a paragraph to be described as untruthful, but it conveys a wrong impression all the same. We have to understand who felt "malicious glee", who ordered the appropriation of the temples, and why; and we have to know the ill repute in which an idle and degenerate priesthood had been held by the people. Then also should be taken into account the motives inspiring this rush after foreign learning; and the points of view of the different classes advocating a change. One really hopeful feature of the Commission now travelling is that its members are drawn from the ruling class. In China particularly there is "room at the top" for enlightenment and a change of ideals; and it may be that the return of such influential students may herald a wholesome change of mind on the part of the Dowager Empress. It seems certain that but for her the reformers would be much further advanced than they are.

Two boys, who went to bathe in the catch water reservoir in the Shektonson nullah on Sunday afternoon, were drowned.

Notwithstanding the warm weather another large assembly gathered in the Theatre last night to enjoy being mystified by Thurston.

The funeral of Constable Williams took place last evening. The coffin was covered with floral tributes and practically the whole body of European police followed the hearse.

The *Fochow Echo* deplores the departures from that port of Mr. and Mrs. Michie, and Mr. Wallace, all of whom were distinguished members of Fochow society.

Mr. George Curry, local secretary of the Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd., asks us to state that he was not the gentleman reported as being present at the Electric Lighting Co.'s meeting.

The students of the local branch of the Sanitary Institute visit the Brick, Tile and Pipe Works, at Deep Water Bay, next Saturday afternoon by permission of Messrs. Shawan Tomes & Co.

The plague return for the week ending May 12th was 96 cases, 89 deaths. In the next 48 hours there were 18 cases, 17 deaths. Total to date, 419 cases, 385 deaths. During the week there were eight cases of smallpox, all Chinese.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 13th May, 1906, shows that of non-Chinese there were 392 to the Library and 115 to the Museum; and of Chinese 140 to the former and 3,651 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 432 persons, and the Museum by 3,458.

At a public meeting at the Victoria University, Toronto, on April 9th, a resolution was passed, calling on the Imperial Government to put down the opium traffic in China, in the interests of missionary work and the commerce of the Empire. Copies of the resolution are being forwarded to the King and the Prime Minister.

The report of the State Fire Insurance Company, Ltd. (for which Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co. are the Hongkong agents), discloses a satisfactory year's working. On the credit side appears a total of £172,612, including £148,660 premiums, while the figures on the other side reach £130,126, leaving a credit balance of £42,486. An interim dividend of three per cent. was paid in October last and the directors recommend a final dividend at the rate of four and a half per cent., making seven and a half for the year.

As a result of China's adhesion to the Tibetan Convention the proposal to organise Tibet into a province of the Empire has been dropped.

The political outbreak which followed the disaster in the north of France reveals according to a telegram to the *Echo de Chine* a powerful anarchist organisation.

A telegram to the *Echo de Chine* announces that several corporations continue their demands for an eight-hours working day, but the strike is in progress in Paris and in the country is subsiding.

The death announced in our obituary column today, of a young man named Strand, at Shanghai, was a case of suicide. It appears that he shot himself as a result of financial embarrassments.

The directors of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company recommend dividends of 5 per cent. on the ordinary and on the ordinary B shares for 1905, leaving a balance of £12,052 to carry forward.

Israel's Messenger says: "The passion for the conversion of Jews to Christianity is a vice, that like the use of stimulants or narcotics it gradually destroys the moral sense of those who are addicted to it."

Messrs. E. S. Kadourie and Co. inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advice from Shanghai informing them that Matchapot Mijn, Boschen Lyndenov-explosives in Langkat, Limited, have declared a second interim dividend of Tl. 71 per share.

The new Imperial and Prussian Three-and-a-Half per Cent. loans were opened for subscription on April 11th. Although the state of the money market prevented the demand from being so great as that for the last loan, the result is stated to have been very satisfactory, and it is believed that the amount of the loans has been already fully covered.

M. Spingardt, the Belgian Chinese Mandarin, who for some months has been in Belgium, having completed his mission, is leaving for China. He is accompanied by two engineers, one an expert in manufacture and the other for prospecting in the Kansu province, which is reported to be extremely rich in mineral deposits.

On the conclusion of the formal business at the Algeciras conference there was an amusing incident, a general rush being made by the delegates to secure souvenirs. Blocks of scribbling paper, blotting-pads, blockstands, pens, and other articles were snatched up, and the tables were swept absolutely bare.

The inauguration of the Chapel of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George will take place on the 12th June. His Majesty the King will be present at the ceremony, which will be a State one, and the whole of St. Paul's Cathedral will be reserved. All members of the Order will be admitted, and each member may introduce two ladies.

A stern-wheel paddle-boat which Messrs. Thornycroft have built at Chiswick is to be sent to Tierra del Fuego for the purpose of carrying the golden sand brought up by a dredger now at work in that region. Gold, it is said, has been found in great quantities. Those interested declare that within twelve months Tierra del Fuego will be world-famous as a gold-producing centre.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Atchon and Officers 119th Infantry, the Band of the Regiment will play the following programme at the U.S.R. Club, Kowloon, to-day, commencing at 5 p.m.:—

March ... "Return of the Troops," Elisenberg Overture ... "Eliza E Claudio," Mercadante Wulz ... "La Gitana," ... Bulessi ... "Doris," ... Celier Song ... "The Holy City," ... Adams Spring Serenade "Among the Flowers," Massoborchi

The Directors of the Weihsien Gold Mining Co., Ltd., received a telegram from the manager giving the result of the second clean-up at Weihsien, covering a period of 26 days only, which shows a result almost identical with the first month's crushing. 1,745 tons were crushed yielding 132 ounces, valued at about \$350. Mex. Also 90 tons of concentrates, valued at about \$15,000 Mex. The cost of running the mine for the full month was about \$13,000 Mex. The expenses are practically the same as last month. The total for the two months in rough figures based on the above calculations would be as follows:—Value in bullion and concentrates slightly over \$10,000; expenses about \$8,000 Mex.

Reports have been made of disturbances in Southern Honan and Western Shantung caused by the Big Knifey Society, which is a sort of relic of the Boxer movement. Nominally the hostility of the rioters is directed against the new educational scheme and the Roman Catholic Christians, but in practice it takes the form of the pillaging of towns. The bandits in Honan are said to number 12,000, and they carry banners inscribed "Down with the Manchu Dynasty!" Many towns are rebuilding their ancient walls for protection. The scene of the disturbances in Honan is close to the Hankow-Peking Railway, and travellers on that line can hear the sounds of firing. Troops have been sent from Hankow and are expected to quell the disturbances.

The report of the State Fire Insurance Company, Ltd. (for which Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co. are the Hongkong agents), discloses a satisfactory year's working. On the credit side appears a total of £172,612, including £148,660 premiums, while the figures on the other side reach £130,126, leaving a credit balance of £42,486. An interim dividend of three per cent. was paid in October last and the directors recommend a final dividend at the rate of four and a half per cent., making seven and a half for the year.

TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

DEATH OF LORD CURRIE.

LONDON, May 14th.

Lord Currie is dead.

[Baron Currie, who was born in 1834, was the son of Mr. Charles Currie, M.P. for Northampton. He held several appointments in the diplomatic service, and became private secretary to Lord Salisbury in 1878, a post which he held for two years. He was afterwards associated with various important missions and embassies. In 1884 he was assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in 1885, was made a K. C. B., and in 1888 became Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He received a baronetcy in 1892 and was created a baron in 1897.]

THE NATAL RISING.

LONDON, May 14th.

The rebel chief Bambata is being surrounded and fighting continues in several directions.

TURKEY SUBMITS.

LONDON, May 14th.

The Turkish troops have withdrawn from Tabah, but the British fleet remains.

INTER-CAPITAL AMENITIES.

LONDON, May 14th.

The German Municipal Councillors have arrived in London.

RUSSIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 14th.

The Duma in an address to the Throne insists on a full amnesty.

PRINCESS FREDERICK DEAD.

LONDON, May 14th.

Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse is dead.

[The Princess (Margaret Beatrice) was a daughter of the late Empress Frederick, who died in 1901, and was a sister of the Emperor of Germany. She was born in 1872.]

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

LONDON, May 12th.

Admiral Lenthall, with the *Thetis*, *Perseus*, and *Minerva* is at Port Said, awaiting orders. The Ultimatum expires at midnight on Sunday and the fleet will take action immediately after.

It is understood that there are grounds for hoping the dispute is on the eve of a settlement.

(N.C. Daily News Service.)

RUSSIA AND TIBET.

Peking, May 9th.

H.E. Hu Wei-te, Minister at St. Petersburg, has telegraphed that Russia is projecting to send some fifty students of Lamism to Lhasa, following the Dalai Lama, who is expected shortly to start on the return journey to Tibet. All members of the Order will be admitted, and each member may introduce two ladies.

A stern-wheel paddle-boat which Messrs. Thornycroft have built at Chiswick is to be sent to Tierra del Fuego for the purpose of carrying the golden sand brought up by a dredger now at work in that region. Gold, it is said, has been found in great quantities. Those interested declare that within twelve months Tierra del Fuego will be world-famous as a gold-producing centre.

The report of the chief registrar of friendly societies on the number of registered trade unions at the close of the year 1904, shows that there remained upon the register 749 trade unions. Of these 646 furnished returns, showing that the total membership for Great Britain and Ireland was 1,544,461 persons, while their income amounted to £2,495,838, and their expenditure to £2,351,709, the balance of funds at the end of the year being £5,895,924.

An interesting mission of exploration in Central Asia is being undertaken under the auspices of the French Geographical Society. The object is to excavate the ruins of the country beyond Tibet, with a view to laying bare the traces and evidences which can throw light upon the ancient civilisation which once flourished there. This mission has been entrusted to a comparatively young man. His name is M. Pellet, and he is professor of Chinese at Hanoi. During the Boxer outbreak of 1900 M. Pellet was in Peking, and went through the siege of the Legations, distinguishing himself by several acts of valour.

The *Singapore Free Press* says: Dr. W. J. Simpson, Professor of Hygiene in King's College, London, has sailed for Singapore acting on behalf of the Government of the Straits Settlements, to serve on a commission to inquire into and report on the sanitary condition of Singapore. Dr. Simpson's former experience in Calcutta, and his recent special mission to Hongkong in connection with the plague investigations, mark him out as about the best authority available for his present important duty.

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FOUNDERING OF THE S.S. "CHUKONG."

A Marine Court was held at the Harbour Office yesterday to inquire into the circumstances connected with the founder of the s.s. *Chukong* (Captain Bright) at Breaker Point on April 28th. The Court was composed of Hon. Captain L. A. W. Barnes Lawrence, R.N. (president), Lieut. C. K. McCullum, R.N., H. M. S. *Tamar*, Captain W. Dawson, master of the British steamer *Tarlar*; Captain P. M. Brooke Lake, master of the British steamer *Laisang*, and Captain W. F. Farmer, master of the British steamer *Poushan*.

It was his duty to see that the hatchways and ports were properly closed when the vessel went to sea. There were two ports on each side of the ship, which were secured by iron covers. The water got on to the main deck through these covers not being closed properly. He did not tell anybody before the steamer left that he was unable to close them. Witness did not see any water coming through the ports; he thought it got on the deck through the hatchways, which were not secured at all, as he could not find any covers for them. In securing the ports witness did not use any white lead or tallow to make them fit properly. He had been carpenter of a ship for about eight months prior to his appointment on the *Chukong*.

After fitting the boatswain of the *Chukong* was called. Kam Yuk stated that he was on deck about half an hour before the ship went down. On the evening before the wreck, when he went to bed there was a light wind blowing; when he awoke at five o'clock on the following morning the wind was blowing strongly, and the sea was rough. When he appeared on deck in the morning he saw the sampans (lifeboats) ready, as he saw there was danger. When the vessel took a list to port, one of the lifeboats floated in the water, while one was broken. He put the plugs in the lifeboats when he got them ready. On the night before the wreck, witness furled the ship

CORRESPONDENCE.
ANOTHER CHINESE OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, May 14th.
Sir.—In Saturday's issue of your paper a report is given of an interview your reporter has had with Mr. Shelton Hooper. He is reported as having said that the reason of the Chinese not taking advantage of the many vacant houses in the Colony is because they like to crowd together. This can hardly be the case, nor is it the "old custom", as is borne out by the fact that overcrowding does not exist in towns in their own country. Even in Canton, a city with a population of a million and a quarter inhabitants, overcrowding is not known in its busiest part. The reason for this is not far to seek. The rental there is cheap and the houses are built in quite a different style. I should think everyone would like to have a garden and a detached villa as a residence for his family, but one has not always the luck to be able to do so. The earnings of the poor coolies average from \$9 to \$12 a month, it is only natural that they want to crowd together as many as they can to share a floor, as the more they do the less rent they have to pay. The cause of the present overcrowded state of Hongkong is; I am inclined to think, due more to the high rate of prevailing than to anything else.

It is quite true that the further you get from the centre of the town the cheaper is the rent, as no workshops are concerned, but it is not at all so in the case of family houses. Take, for instance, a house east of No. 2 Police Station (there are many vacant houses here), the rent there is about \$16 per floor per month. This rate, if not higher, must be equal to the rents of houses in side lanes in less busy parts of the Central and Tai-Ying-Pu districts. Why then should the Chinese move away from their work, to keep away from their relatives and friends and at the same time having to pay for tram hire, and be subjected to the difficulty of getting medical assistance in case of sickness among the members of their family?

As to tram cars, it is equally true that the Government made it a condition that the Tramway Company should run workmen's cars, but the Chinese do not avail themselves of them so much as they might have done. The many accidents that have occurred entailing the loss of human lives have so alarmed the Chinese that they say they prefer to walk or ride in rickshas than to run the risk of losing their lives. In the interests of the Tramway Co., themselves as well as the public at large, the cars should be allowed to stay a bit longer at the stations, as at present the passengers hardly have the time to get into or out from the car before the next bell is rung to start. Unless ample time is given to alight the passengers naturally scramble to get out before the car actually stops.

Yours truly,

S. C.

THE BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

London, April 12th.

DEAR SIR.—It has been recognised on all hands, by members of the Ministerial party as well as by the official Opposition, by Labourites, who are mostly Socialists and Socialists, and by Nationalists, who are Roman Catholics and therefore more or less under the influence and control of the priesthood, that the foremost test of the Government's stability would come when the Government disclosed its policy on this most controversial of all subjects, controversial because of the upholding attitude of the principal leaders of the various sections of the Christian Church and the very un-Christlike partisanship and hostility they display towards everything that does not agree with the particular views they have chosen to adopt on the subject of the religious education of the young. To each section, of course, it is a matter of vital importance. There are, it must be admitted, points of administration involved apart from the purely religious side of the question, but in the main, it is a religious question, bringing into the full light the intolerance that has come to be associated, unhappily, with religious sectarianism. To take a detached view of the question is almost impossible. Environment, upbringing, the influence of early teaching and the degree of assimilation of the partial teaching of varying doctrinal points affect all of us, however hard we may endeavour to be impartial. It is a sad comment on the Christian Church that after eighteen centuries of Christianity a bill dealing with the elementary education of the children of the country should be so hedged in with conditions to prevent the children from receiving instruction in the faith of their fathers. Herbert Spencer has laid it down that "to prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge," and it is a cause of profound regret to those who deplore the growth of rationalism and irreligion and the moral degeneration this entails that the implacable antagonism of the upholders of creeds and dogmas should result in the banishment from the everyday teaching of the young of an element without which the living of future generations cannot be complete. Those of us who have lived in the fast-thinking atmosphere of British Colonies and Dependencies know the need that exists for the high moral training of the men and women who are to carry on the grand scheme of British imperialism. There is a danger that the tendency of the present triumph of nonconformity will be to weaken the moral fibre of our race. It may be argued that the Bill endeavours to preserve "the teaching of the faith of our fathers," but that is a euphemism, since if the

THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

In the course of the debate on the foreign estimates in the Senate on April 11th M. Gaudin de Vilaine (Right) called upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs to abandon the policy of secrecy followed by his predecessor and to be faithful, without restriction or reserve, to the Russian alliance, upholding the influence of early teaching and the degree of assimilation of the partial teaching of varying doctrinal points affect all of us, however hard we may endeavour to be impartial. It is a sad comment on the Christian Church that after eighteen centuries of Christianity a bill dealing with the elementary education of the children of the country should be so hedged in with conditions to prevent the children from receiving instruction in the faith of their fathers. Herbert Spencer has laid it down that "to prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge," and it is a cause of profound regret to those who deplore the growth of rationalism and irreligion and the moral degeneration this entails that the implacable antagonism of the upholders of creeds and dogmas should result in the banishment from the everyday teaching of the young of an element without which the living of future generations cannot be complete. Those of us who have lived in the fast-thinking atmosphere of British Colonies and Dependencies know the need that exists for the high moral training of the men and women who are to carry on the grand scheme of British imperialism. There is a danger that the tendency of the present triumph of nonconformity will be to weaken the moral fibre of our race. It may be argued that the Bill endeavours to preserve "the teaching of the faith of our fathers," but that is a euphemism, since if the

Dr. James Canfield suggests in the *Journal of Tropical Medicine* that it is probably time that a Tropical Medical Association should be formed. He states that the number of medical men directly interested in tropical medicine accounts to some 6,000, and they form the largest section of qualified medical practitioners on the British Register whose interest is centred in any single subject. It is to be distinctly understood that the contemplated association is not a separate association, independent of the British Medical Association, but one intended to promote the interests of tropical medicine within the parent association, and constituted so that the wishes of medical practitioners in the Tropics may be authoritatively and collectively expressed.

schools are to be under popular control and teachers are not to undergo religious tests and the teachers are to impart the religious instruction, it is irrational to expect a Roman Catholic to give religious instruction in a Jewish school or a Primitive Methodist to instruct Roman Catholic children in the dogmas of the faith of their fathers.—Yours truly,
X. X. ILE.

THE NEW KOWLOON CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, May 14th.
Sir.—As it might appear from the writing of the Reverend A. J. Stevens' letter to your paper of 12th May, that I am providing a peal of bells for the new church at Kowloon, will you kindly permit me to say that this is not so. The bells will be paid for by subscriptions which I am collecting.—Yours truly,
EDWARD OSBORNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir.—In my appeal for funds, which you were good enough to publish on Saturday, for furnishing the new Church of St Andrew's, Kowloon, I find that unwittingly I overstated the amount of help undertaken by Mr. E. Osborne. The peal of tubular bells, ascribed in my letter to Mr. Osborne's generosity, are being given, not by Mr. Osborne alone, as that phrase would imply, but by himself and his friends, from whom he is collecting subscriptions. I regret the unintentional verbal inaccuracy of the mention of this gift. Nevertheless, it is to Mr. Osborne that we shall owe it that the belfry will have the peal, both because of his own gift towards this end, and because of the help he is collecting for the same purpose from his friends, and on both accounts we give him our thanks.

There has already been an encouraging response to the appeal so recently issued; and I shall be glad to send you a list of the gifts and promises so far received for publication in a day or two.

Yours truly,
A. J. STEVENS
(Chaplain, St. Andrew's, Kowloon).

THE COMMISSION.

We understand that the first meeting of the Commission, to enquire into the operation of the Sanitary and Building Ordinances takes place this afternoon.

WEIHAIWEI.

In the House of Commons on April 9th Mr. Pike-Pesse asked the Secretary of State for War if any money already voted by Parliament for military purposes at Weihaiwei still remains unexpended; and to what purposes that money will be allotted, in view of the proposal to disband the Chinese troops.

Mr. Haldane said that Parliament had already voted the money for the Chinese Regiment at Weihaiwei for 1906-7. Part of it would be used for the expenses of disbandment, and the rest would, he hoped, be saved.

A NEW SIBERIAN MILITARY DISTRICT.

The experience gained during the war with Japan showed the Russian military authorities that the present method of dividing Siberia into military districts ought to be revised. The matter has been considered in the Ministry of War, with the result that an Imperial Decree orders the Senate to redistribute the military districts of Siberia. The redistribution is to be made in connection with the change now being carried out in the civil administration of the Governments of Irkutsk and the Amur Region, and the Irkutsk Military District will be formed out of the Governments of Irkutsk and Yeniseisk, and out of the districts of Yakutsk and Trans-Baikalia, while the Governor-General of Irkutsk will be the Commander-in-Chief of the new military district. The Governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk, and the Steppes Governments of Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk will remain in the Siberian Military District, which is to be dissolved henceforth the "Omsk Military District".

THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

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"As to the Russian alliance and the accord with Great Britain," continued M. Bugeois, "I need only say a couple of words, and I am sure that I shall find myself in agreement with the whole Senate. It is not on the day after having had to put both the alliance with Russia and the alliance with Great Britain to the test that we can think of modifying them." (Loud cheers.)

Dr. James Canfield suggests in the *Journal of Tropical Medicine* that it is probably time that a Tropical Medical Association should be formed. He states that the number of medical men directly interested in tropical medicine accounts to some 6,000, and they form the largest section of qualified medical practitioners on the British Register whose interest is centred in any single subject. It is to be distinctly understood that the contemplated association is not a separate association, independent of the British Medical Association, but one intended to promote the interests of tropical medicine within the parent association, and constituted so that the wishes of medical practitioners in the Tropics may be authoritatively and collectively expressed.

CHINA ASSOCIATION DINNER.

TO CHINESE COMMISSIONERS IN LONDON.
(FROM ONE CORRESPONDENT)

London, April 11th.

The dinner given by the China Association last night to H. I. H. Duke Tsai Te and their Excellencies Shang Chi-heng and Li Sheung-to, the Special Commissioners sent to Europe by the Peking authorities to study Western institutions with a view to their adoption by China, was probably the most successful function ever held under the auspices of the Association.

Hold in the magnificent dining hall of the Cafe Royal in Regent Street, the most cosmopolitan meeting place in this cosmopolitan city, it was attended by a thoroughly representative body of men. Behind the chair the British ensign and the dragon flag of China hung emblematically, side by side; and the members of the Commission and Legation officials sat side by side with "all China hands" throughout the room. Mr. R. S. Gandy, C.B., President of the Association, was in the chair, having on his right H. I. H. Duke Te and on his left H. E. Shang Chi-heng; and the occupiers at the various tables were—Mr. T. H. Whitehead, Mr. Byron Brennan, C.M.G., Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., Mr. J. Scott, Chairman of Committee, Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., Mr. R. C. Atkinson, and Sir H. S. Wilkinson. At the Chairman's table were—Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Admiral Sir R. Tracey, K.C.B., Sir Eric Barrington, K.C.B., of the Foreign Office, Lieutenant G. H. Macarthur, Mr. C. P. Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Patrick Manson, K.C.M.G., Mr. R. A. Verburgh, the Chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. Lind, Mr. G. F. Johnson, the Right Hon. W. Elliot-Macartney, Mr. C. P. Lucas, C.B., Mr. W. Adamson, G.M.G., Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G., Mr. Joseph Walton, M.E., Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mr. R. H. Boyce, C.B., Mr. A. Habak, A.R.A. Amongst the others present were—Admirals Sir G. D. Moresby, K.C.B., G. H. Boyce, and Kinahan Messrs. G. D. Bowdell, E. S. Wheeler, J. H. Lewis, H. A. Pitchie, Douglas Jones, E. Cousins, J. Welch (Hon. Secretary), A. R. Birchill, G. S. Addis, E. M. Gray, H. M. Bevis, A. M. Townsend, W. W. Dickinson, W. H. Dickinson, A. Cummings, H. Korch, W. Wotton, R. C. Wilcox, E. H. Hill, F. Corne, etc., etc. Over 100 members and guests sat down to dinner.

RECIPROCITY OF IDEAS.

The Chairman gave the toasts of "The King Emperor" and "The Emperor of China". In submitting the latter, he said the toast of the Emperor of China was always sure to receive a cordial reception at the gatherings of that Association, but more especially on that occasion, when they had with them a representative of the Imperial house and his fellow Commissioners. (Cheers.)

In proposing the health of H. I. H. Duke Tsai Te and their Excellencies Shang Chi-heng and Li Sheung-to, the Chairman and they were met that evening as members of an Association representing British interests and British residents in China to welcome their distinguished guests, who were visiting England for the purpose of studying our forms of Government, the working of our public departments, and the methods of our municipal administration. Doubtless the members of the Commission had been inspired by seeing in the Treaty Ports of China the working of the microcosm of these institutions to study how much might be applicable to the great Empire they represented. It was regrettable that their visit was to be so short, regrettably to them as an Association, because it was impossible to gather together so large a number of their members as otherwise would have been willing and anxious to be present. (Cheers.) It would have been more beneficial also to the Commissioners if their visit had been prolonged, for they who had lived some years in the Far East had realised that the habits and characteristics and methods of administration of the people of China—so different from what we are accustomed to in this country—could not be changed quickly any more than ours could be appreciated quickly by our visitors. They had learned the immense advantage it was to see with their own eyes, however cursory, the methods in operation in China, and it was instructive to come in contact with people who were at the other end of the line brought up under such different circumstances. It had been asked by one of the Commissioners how it was that whereas the jury in the British Courts at Shanghai consisted of only five men there were twelve men in the jury in this country, and he could only reply that the collective intelligence of any five British subjects residing in Shanghai was equal to the collective intelligence of any twelve here. (Laughter and Cheers.) On that occasion I am sure you will receive as warm a welcome from the members of the England Association in Peking as we have received this evening from the China Association in London. (Cheers.)

CHINA'S NEED OF AN ARMY.

Sir Thomas Jackson, in proposing the toast of "The Commissioners of China," said the toast was a comprehensive one and would appeal to all present, because he had no hesitation in saying, many of them there had fattened on the commerce and they expected that many more would fatten on it in the future. (Cheers.) They must be deeply grateful to the Government of China for having sent his Commission to obtain useful information for inquiry to China to enable us to bring about a successful system of national education, and the Foreign Office, which was the most admirable department in the world. (Laughter and Applause.) He said the Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs would show his wisdom in regard to Far Eastern affairs by not having too many opinions of his own, and by listening to the opinions of those whose experience was greater and longer than his own, and in this connection he paid a high tribute to the permanent officials at the Foreign Office.

The health of the Chairman was proposed by Mr. J. H. Scott, who referred in eulogistic terms to Mr. Gandy's unceasing efforts on behalf of the Association and the interests it sought to serve.

THE "OPEN" PORT OF CHANGSHA.

How far ful the opening of Changsha may be, if the opening does not refer to the city proper, can be guessed from the following. A correspondent reports that the water has risen to well over 4 ft., some say nearly 44 feet. When it is remembered that 24 ft. is a fairly high flood, it will be understood a little what the enormous rise means. This is far above all previous marks of which there is any record. It is almost impossible to pass out of the city gates in boats, the water being nearly up to the top of the arches. The water is more than half-way up the rooms of the Custom House. Business has been absolutely at a standstill for some time. The goods loaded from the steamers remain on the piers, there being no means of getting them off. The rush of water past Changsha is tremendous. A large bulk, moored out in the stream, has been carried away, as also some of the smaller bridge piers belonging to the steamer companies. The Japanese steamer dragged its up-river anchors, the steamer alongside having considerable difficulty in getting clear. In doing so it partly fouled one of its propellers and has not yet returned to Hankow.

IS SUNLIGHT A CAUSE OF CANCER?

According to a writer in the *Medical Record*, the possibility that the effects of excessive sunlight may include the production of cancer is often forgotten, attention having been directed to this possibility by the action of the X-ray in the same direction. In Dr. Allen's work on radiotherapy, the brown pigmented spots noticed as a sequel of sunburn bear a close relation to cancer, and this author believes that the relatively great frequency of epithelioma upon the face may well be attributed, at least in part, to the irritative agency of chemical rays. In a paper by James Nevins Hyde on "The Influence of Light in the Production of Cancer of the Skin" (*American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, January), the same view is taken and it is thought that the cells of the skin are stimulated by the inconceivable rapid velocities of the actinic rays to the abnormal multiplication constituting cancer. Says the writer in the *Medical Record*—"The relative freedom of coloured races (absolute absence of cancer in Tuaregs and rarely in Algiers) finds a natural explanation in the protection furnished by the coloured skins."

The East bowed low before the blast.

In patient, deep disdain;

She let the thundering legions pass,

And plunged in thought again.

(Cheers.) That was not the sort of China they wanted. They wanted to see a vigorous China well able to look after her own affairs. (Cheers.) As their guests were there on a voyage of discovery, he would call their attention to what a great glory her Colonial Empire was to England, and the glory of the Colonial Empire was the Civil Service. If there was one great reform he could suggest in the interest of the great Empire of China it

might well be adopted now by China to her own advantage. There was one view of this doctrine of reciprocity that he and they appreciated. It was this, that they were glad these visitors from the East, where the members of the Association had been received as guests, had allowed them to welcome them in return as their guests. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) They had come to lessen the distance between East and West, to assimilate Western jurisprudence and Western education, and the result would be to produce a good understanding between the East and the West. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

THE DUKE IS JOCKULAR.

The Duke Tsai-Te replied in Chinese, and his remarks were interpreted by Mr. Tso Ping-lung. "It is a source of great satisfaction to myself and my colleague," he said, "to receive this friendly welcome from the President of the China Association, and from the numerous members in whose name he has just spoken. Seated at this table as your guests we are, geographically speaking, separated by many thousands of miles from our own country, but we realize that we are the guests of gentlemen who are interested in China, many of whom have lived in China, and some of whom know China almost as well as they know their own country. In this room, therefore, we do not feel as strangers. The Chinese Special Commission has come to England to study your system of government and to ascertain to what extent it would be well for China to follow the example of Western countries. In times past foreign countries have borrowed from China, and in the keeping of the game has fructified and acquired growth. We claim that the debt should be paid. Great foresight and cautious action are necessary. It is very well known that the mariner's compass was invented in China, and one result is that we have been safely navigated to your hospitable shores. (Cheers.) Guns and gunpowder had also their origin in China—a very harmless beginning. On the occasion of our recent visit to Woolwich we noticed how greatly our gun had developed—(laughter)—and the idea suggested itself whether we had benefited mankind in making guns and gunpowder. Our object is to study at the fountain head such foreign methods as may be applicable to our own country, and in the pursuance of this object we have the advantage of profiting by your mistakes—(laughter)—and of making a start at the point you have reached after many expensive experiments. We may have lost something from our tardiness, but we shall gain by the experience of others. In the matter of railways, for example, our investigations have brought to our knowledge that some railways pay 12 per cent. That sort of railway is evidently suited to China. (Laughter.) There are other railways that pay nothing at all. The construction of that sort of railway in China may for the moment be left out of consideration. Though Chinese and English people may have points of difference, they are very much alike in their desire for large dividends. (Laughter.) China realises that she cannot stand still and take no heed of the changes that are taking place around her, and once change begins to make it itself felt, and proves it is for the good of the country, it may proceed rapidly. We have had an opportunity of studying the constitution of your country, of visiting the Houses of Parliament, and of seeing the machinery of Government in motion. In China there is no direct way of gauging the wishes of the people. Some day means of learning their opinions will come and some method for giving expression to their opinions will be evolved. In years to come, when England sends out a special mission of inquiry to China to collect useful information that mission may be given seats in the distinguished

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APENNADE, German str., 611, Gantord, 14th May. Hoichow 13th May, General—Jobson & Co.
CATHERINE ARCA, British str., 1730, A. Stewart, 14th May—Culcutta and Singapore 8th May. General—D. Sasecon & Co.
HATIANA, French str., 377, L. Anderson, 14th May—Pukhoi 1st May, General—A. R. Martyn.
HELEN, German str., 987, A. Niejahr, 13th May—Haiphong and Hoichow 12th May, General—Jobson & Co.
HONGKONG, French str., 80, A. Suzoni, 14th May—Haiphong and Hoichow 13th May, General—A. R. Martyn.
ISTRIA, German str., 3,500, Girstenbriui, 13th May—Hankow 5th May, General—Hamberg, American Line.
JETTIN, U. S. Supply vessel, 3,200, Carter, 13th May—Manila 5th May, Coal.
NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., 3,434, E. W. Hassell, 14th May—Manila 12th May, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
POLYNESIEN, French str., 6,568, Broc, 13th May—Yokohama 5th May, Mail and General—Messageries Maritimes.
RAJAH, German steamer, 1,450, C. Wolff, 13th May—Bangkok 6th May, General—Chinese.
SALAZIE, French str., 2,513, Ailland, 14th May—Marseille 15th April and Saigon 11th May, Mail and General—Messageries Maritimes.
SILVA, German str., 4,212, F. Taeger, 14th May—Shanghai 11th May, General—Hamburg-American Line.
TAISHAN, British str., 1,107, Leisig, 14th May—Kobischang 7th May, Rico and General—Bradley & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
May 14th.
Andalusia, German str., for Shanghai
Devon, British str., for Saigon.
Istra, German str., for Singapore.
Polynesien, French str., for Saigon.
Salvia, French str., for Shanghai.
Silva, German str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

May 13th.
Holstein, German str., for Canton.
Wingsang, British str., for Canton.
Wakasa Maru, Japanese str., for Bombay.
May 14th.
Castor, Norwegian str., for Tientsin.
Hilary, German str., for Hongkong.
Meipo, Chinese str., for Canton.
Sandakan, German str., for Bangkok.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

May 14th.
ABERDEEN DOCKS—
KOWLOON DOCKS—U.S.S. Barry, U.S.S. Bainbridge, Bronx, Loonyw, Alta, Sungkhang, Amiral de Beaumont, Haiphong, Renommee, Hu, Savu.
THE METROPOLITAN DOCK—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DOLGAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

HAI-TAN.

Captain J. S. Beach will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 15th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DOUGLAS LAPAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1906. [1061]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship.

CAMBODIA,

Captain Dahleburg, will be ready to load for the above places TO-MORROW, the 16th inst. For Freight apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1906. [1060]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

FOR BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, SOERABAJA & MACASSAR (taking cargo to all ports in Netherlands India on through Bill of Lading).

THE Steamship.

TJILIWONG.

Captain Jerrisius, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 24th inst.

For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the

Head Agent of the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, (York Buildings, 1st Floor).

Hongkong, 11th May, 1906. [1062]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

SATSUMA About 1906. 2nd May.

NIKH About 5th June.

WHY CASTLE To follow

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. [787]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at MANILA, TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through

Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship.

EASTERN.

Captain Powell, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted

for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1906. [987]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

NOTICES.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Naval Yard.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION VESSEL'S NAMES FLAG & BIG BERTH CAPTAIN FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO TO BE DESPATCHED

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. P. & O. S. N. CO. On 20th inst.

LONDON & ANTWERP FLINTSHIRE Brit. str. — J. D. Andrews, E.N.E. P. & O. S. N. CO. On 19th inst., at Noon.

DELHI Brit. str. — About 23d inst.

LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL CEYLON Brit. str. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES On 17th July.

PROMETHEUS Brit. str. — On 31st July.

LONDON & ANTWERP PINGUET Brit. str. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES On 22nd inst.

MOYUNE Brit. str. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES On 5th June.

LONDON & ANTWERP JASON Brit. str. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES On 18th June.

DEUTSCHLAND Brit. str. — Today, at 1 P.M.

LONDON & ANTWERP AJAX Frenstr. — MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. To-day.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. —

MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c. — HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL — HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

MARSEILLES, HAVER & HAMBURG — HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

BREMEN VIA PORTS OF CALL — HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

PRINZ HEINRICH — HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

STTHONIA — HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

ANDALUSIA — HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

ACILLA — HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

REHMANNIA — HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

CALOCHAS — HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE. —

HYSON — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

PATEOCLES — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

RAMSAY — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

SATSONA — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

TARTAR — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

EMPEROR OF CHINA — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

TRENTON — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

STENTON — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

MINNESOTA — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

WILLERDAH — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

TSINAN — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

EASTERN — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

ORANGE BRANCH — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

DODWELL & CO., LTD. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

DODWELL & CO., LTD. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

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DODWELL & CO., LTD. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES. —

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The America Maru, with the American mail, left Shanghai on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 11 p.m., and may be expected here on or about to-day.

The Ocean, with the English mail of the 17th April, left Singapore on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 20th March and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 11th April and for despatch overland on the 12th April.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	PER	DATE
Pakhoi		Tuesday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Hai-phong		Tuesday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Sawto, Amoy and Foochow		Tuesday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe		Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin		Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tutiiorin.....
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao

Sawto, Manila, Cobti and Hoito

Manila

Manitins

Sawto, Amoy and Aping

Singapore, Penang and Colombo

Bontor and Haiphong

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama

Macao

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta

Macao

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.....
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)

Europe, &c., India via Tutiiorin.....
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao

Manila

Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston and Perth

Manila

Europe, &c., India via Tutiiorin.....
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao

Singapore and Sourabaya

Shanghai

Kudat and Sandakan

Shanghai

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta

Tictsin

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.)

Europe, &c., India via Tutiiorin.....
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao

Prinz Heinrich

Tjilicong

Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.

TO-DAY

Sale, Miscellaneous, Sales Rooms, Mr. F. Kien, 11 a.m.

Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, Mr. V. I. Remedies, 2.30 p.m.

The Great Thurston, World's Master Magician, City Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The T.K.K. str. America Maru sailed from Shanghai on Saturday at 11 p.m., and is due at this port on Tuesday morning early.

The T.K.K. str. Nippon Maru sailed from San Francisco on the 10th inst.

The P.M. str. Megafuso sailed from San Francisco on the 2nd inst., and the China sailed on the 5th inst.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. str. Oceanus left Singapore for this port on the 12th inst., at 10 a.m., and is due here on the 16th inst., about 3 p.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The L.G. M. str. Preussen left Colombo on Sunday, the 13th inst., and may be expected here on or about 18th inst.

The C.P.R. str. Empress of China arrived at Yokohama on 5.30 p.m. on Sunday, the 13th inst., and left again at 3 p.m. on Monday for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

MECHANIC SHIPS.

The N.Y.K. str. Kyodo Maru (Australian Line), left Nagasaki for this port on the 13th May, and is expected to arrive here on the 15th May.

The N.Y.K. str. Awa Maru (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 12th inst., and is due here on the 15th inst.

The P. & O. str. Peninsular left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst., at 6 p.m.

The Ban Lane str. Belmond, 17, in Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 10th inst. for this port.

The P. & A. Co. str. Arabia left Maji on Friday, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., and will be due at this port, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 5 p.m.

The H.A.L. str. Accia, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 11th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

The E. A. str. Cambodius left Singapore on the 9th inst., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 16th inst.

The steamer Yangtze left Kobe 13th inst. for Hongkong via Moji, and is due here 19th inst.

The Indo-China str. Namang left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 5th inst., and may be expected here on or about 21st inst.

The J.-C.J. Lijie str. Tjilicong left Kobe via Amoy for this port on the 9th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 22nd inst.

The str. Aragonia sailed from Astoria on the 14th April, and is due to arrive at this port on the 27th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. Colombo Maru (Colombia Line) left Bombay via Singapore for this port on the 9th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 27th inst.

The str. Lothian sailed from New York on the 21st inst. for China and Japan.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, May 14th

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$100.
Banks		
Hongkong & S'hai	\$125	\$850, sellers
National B. of China	25	\$38, buyers
A. Share	25	\$38, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 4d.	\$74, buyers
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$7, buyers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$104, buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$9, sellers
Cotton Mills		
Ewo	1s. 6d.	1s. 7d.
Hongkong	\$10	\$15, sellers
International	7s. 7d.	7s. 7d.
Lau Kong Mow	10s. 10d.	7s. 7d.
Soychay	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Dairy Farm		
Docks and Wharves		
H. & W. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$104, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$164, sellers
New Amy Dock	\$62	\$17, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co. Ltd.	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Shanghai Dock and Ch'efoo	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Fenwick & Co. Geo.	\$25	\$22, sellers
I. Island Cement	\$10	\$20.
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$17, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$17, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$235, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$130, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$226, buyers
Hongkong Rop. Co.	\$10	\$29, sellers
H'ong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$14.
Insurance		
Canton	\$50	\$360, sales
China Fire	\$20	\$80, sellers
China Traders	\$25	nominal
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$365, sellers
North China	25	7s. 8d.
Union	\$100	\$800, sellers
Yangtze	\$50	\$175.
Land and Building		
Hongkong Land	\$100	\$119, buyers
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$114, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$20	\$139.
Shanghai Land	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
WestPoint Building	\$50	\$68.
Mining		
Charbonnages	Fr. 250	\$450.
Raupe	1s. 10d.	\$24, buyers
Philipine Co.	20	\$64.
Refineries		
China Sugar	\$100	\$170.
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$25.
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$22, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$40, buyers
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$22, sellers
Indo-China S. Co.	21	\$91, sellers
Shell Transport Co.	21	\$27, sellers
Star Ferry	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Do. New	45	\$32, buyers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$50	\$50.
South China M. Post	\$25	\$20, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$10	\$32.
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$104, sellers
Powell & Co. Wm.	\$10	\$56, sellers
Watkin & Co. A. S.	\$10	\$131, x. d.
United Asbestos	24	\$9.
Do. Founders	\$10	\$160.
Vladivostock		
Wileys		
Wuhsu		
Tientau		
Peiping		
Haikow		
Wuchow		
Takow		
Port Arthur		
Chungking		
Wuchow		
Wuchowauwan		
Weihaiwei		
Ningpo		
Wuchow		
Shantou		
Yungchow		
Amoy		
Nanking		
Swatow		
Japan and Formosa		
Peking		
Osaka		
Keelung		
Yokohama		
Takao		
Kob		
Shimonesaki		
Tamsui		
EASTERN SIBERIA		
Vladivostock		
Nicopol		
COREA		
Seoul		
Wonsan		
Mokpo		
Busan		
Gwangyang		
Songchin		
Mesapo		
HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES		
MACAO		
FRENCH INDO-CHINA		
Hanoi		
Haiphong		
Hue		
Saigon		
Quinhon		
Cambridge		
PHILIPPINES		
Manila		